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THE CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS IN KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract. Studying the importance of entrepreneurship in the development of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, scientists in most cases consider it correct to increase their competitiveness, innovative activity and social significance in society. The stable development of many modern leading countries is directly related to this sector of the economy, their number is 70-99% of the total number of enterprises, 65-75% of gross domestic product. Currently, the development of small and medium-sized businesses is being actively discussed, since they are a fundamental and necessary element of the country's socio-economic development system. In the article, the author, based on statistical data from the Republic of Kazakhstan and foreign countries, and literary sources, outlined a number of important tasks for the further development of small and medium-sized businesses.

Keywords: small business, medium-sized business, small and medium-sized entities, small and medium-sized businesses, region, regional economy, business entities, socio-economic development, market, investment.

Introduction. “One of the long-term priorities for the economy of Kazakhstan is the development of small and medium-sized businesses, including the development of the specialization of small businesses with the prospect of their transition to the category of medium-sized ones. Small business is the fundamental basis for the formation of “medium business”. In turn, this social group has long become the basis of the emerging middle class, the most representative in terms of its numbers and an exponent of the political preferences of a significant part of the population. In Kazakhstan, small businesses make their contribution to the increase in the “middle class” only through the formation of a class of owners, but not highly paid employees. This function is assumed by large enterprises that are capable of maintaining highly paid managers and specialists in the profile they require” [1].

“The share of small and medium-sized enterprises in Kazakhstan in 2005 accounted for 10.5% of the gross regional product (hereinafter - GRP), in 2022 - 36.5% of GRP. The development

of this sector of the country's economy, built on the formation of a class of entrepreneurs and their support, is one of the key tasks of Kazakhstan. The experience of developed countries demonstrates the need for comprehensive support for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, which makes it possible to ensure a significant level of their contribution to the economy of their countries. So the share of small and medium-sized businesses in the GDP of developed countries is 50-60%. However, making effective management decisions is impossible without feedback and without accurate and effective mechanisms for assessing the activities of this sector of the economy. In this regard, in our opinion, it seems relevant to conduct research to assess the development of entrepreneurship for our state.

The level of development of entrepreneurship in the regions is different. This can be explained both by a number of objective reasons and by the effectiveness of business support in this region. It is known that the problem of the development of small and medium-sized businesses has been

studied quite widely, but modern understanding requires additional study of the influence of updated factors influencing its development. As tools, various methods for assessing the development of entrepreneurship are known. For example, statistical analysis of small and medium-sized businesses makes it possible to determine factors, trends, dependencies affecting the state's economy, use a forecast of the dynamics of indicators, and select optimal models. However, the use of these techniques presents disparate views on various parameters. At the same time, methods of integral assessments are used in statistical analysis, which, in our opinion, can also be applied to assessing the development of entrepreneurship"[2].

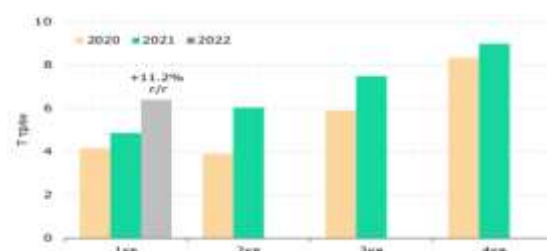
Research conditions and methods. The primary source of information for the research work is the analytical materials of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, National Chamber of Entrepreneurs "Atameken", analytical data of the Entrepreneurship Resource Center, data of Kazakh commercial banks, the National Institute of Systemic Problems of Entrepreneurship, materials of scientific and practical conferences, Internet resources.

The dialectical method and systematic approach were used during the study. In addition, the study included factorial, systematic, comparative and generalized grouping methods, as well as a set of methods for statistical data processing, methods for graphical interpretation of the phenomena and processes under consideration. Statistical analysis of the data was carried out using grouping, comparison and generalization methods.

Research results.“Against the backdrop of the current growth of the Kazakh economy, geopolitical tensions around the military crisis in Ukraine, as well as significant incentive measures from the state, small and medium-sized businesses in Kazakhstan are showing positive dynamics. The number of SMEs grew by 14.7% in 2022 (+5.5% in 2021), including due to a sharp influx of companies from the Russian Federation (+50%). Employment in SMEs at the end of 2022

increased by 8.7% year-on-year to 3.6 million people, providing about 40% of all employment in the country. An increase in business activity led to an increase in the share of gross value added (GVA) of the SME sector to 32.5% of the republic's GDP at the end of 2022 (30.5% in 2021), while the growth rate of GVA of SMEs was almost 2.5 times higher than the growth GDP of the country as a whole. In 2022, it is planned to expand financing to 1.4 trillion to support business within the framework of the National Entrepreneurship Development Project. tenge (1.3 trillion tenge in 2021). SME lending volumes have been expanding significantly since 2020, and the dynamics of loan provision this year is demonstrating double-digit growth rates (+29% y/y for 2022). Despite the high rates of inflation and, as a consequence, the rise in the cost of borrowing this year, there is a steady demand for credit resources from SMEs. The growth of state support for SMEs and the steady demand for loans from commercial banks will be transformed into an expansion of investment volumes and will help increase the sector's contribution to the economic growth of the republic.

In 2022, in the small and medium-sized enterprise sector of the republic, there was a significant increase in business activity, accompanied by an improvement in most indicators. The volume of output of products and services by SMEs in 2022 (at constant prices) increased by 24.5% y/y after an increase of 18.0% y/y for the whole of 2021. The output of products and services by small and medium-sized businesses in 2022 amounted to 10.4 trillion. tenge For comparison, production of the entire industrial sector of the republic for the same period amounted to 11.6 trillion. tenge.



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 1. Gross added value of small and medium-sized businesses



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2. Dynamics of SME output and employment

The growth rate of the SME sector has remained at a high level since 2021. Thus, the average quarterly growth rate of GVA created by SMEs (in nominal terms) was at the level of 26.5% y/y. The gross added value of SMEs in 2022 increased by 31.5% y/y in nominal terms to 6.4 trillion. tenge (4.9 trillion tenge in 2021). Taking into account the GDP deflator for the same period, real growth, according to our estimate, amounted to approximately 11% y/y, which is almost 2.5 times higher than the GDP growth rate for the republic as a whole (+4.6% y/y). It is worth noting that the reduction in GVA of SMEs occurred only in the Turkestan region (-13.1% y/y).

The significant growth in economic activity of the SME sector led to an increase in its share in the economy to 33.3% in 2021, compared to 32.8% of GDP in 2020. In 2022, the share of SMEs in GDP was 32.5%, increasing from 30.5% of GDP in 2021. According to the strategic development plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the share of SMEs in the country's economy should be 35% by 2025. Based on current values, there is already a high probability that this goal can be achieved ahead of schedule.

In the structure of SMEs, there is a rapid growth in the number of individual entrepreneurs (IEs) and small enterprises. The number of individual entrepreneurs has increased by 183 thousand (+20.2%) since the beginning of the year and currently their number is 1.1 million. The

number of small enterprises has increased by 22 thousand (+7.4%). The growth in the number of small businesses is facilitated by both the growth of the economy itself and tax preferences and government support for business. Stimulating the agricultural sector, along with the growing demand for agri-food products from local producers, have been factors in the continuous increase in the number of peasant farms (peasant farms) since 2016.

In addition, a significant increase in the number of SMEs was affected by Western sanctions pressure, which caused active migration of companies from the Russian Federation and Belarus to Kazakhstan. Thus, the number of operating legal entities (small and medium-sized), branches of foreign legal entities with foreign participation reached 30.8 thousand by the end of August. From January to August of this year, the number of firms increased by 5.9 thousand. The influx of companies from Belarus amounted to 201 (+65%), from the Russian Federation plus almost 4 thousand (+50%), from Uzbekistan an increase of 494 (+33%), while the overall increase in the number of companies was at 24%.

We believe that government support for small and medium-sized businesses, as well as exemption from taxes on profits of small businesses for three years from 2020, create advantages for doing business "openly." In the future, we can expect other enterprises in the sector to emerge from the shadows, or individual operations for which it will be beneficial to conduct business "purely" and have access to various forms of government support.

Table 1

Operating companies (small and medium) with foreign participation

Countries	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change quantity	Growth rate, %
Belarus	254	272	310	511	201	65
Germany	603	605	632	660	28	4
Ukraine	676	710	792	850	58	7
Azerbaijan	571	629	767	858	91	12

China	118 2	121 8	140 5	159 9	194	14
Uzbekistan	113 4	123 0	147 8	197 2	494	33
Kyrgyzstan	949	139 2	202 4	213 7	113	6
Türkiye	195 6	266 5	326 2	347 6	214	7
Russian Federation	713 4	746 9	787 5	118 44	3969	50
Other	575 6	609 9	639 7	693 7	540	8
Total	202 15	222 89	249 42	308 44	5902	24

Source: Office for National Statistics

In January-August of this year, the volume of investment by small enterprises increased significantly (+7.6% y/y) to 4.3 trillion. tenge, and their share amounted to 52% in the total structure of all investments for the period. At the same time, investments by small enterprises in fixed assets showed a significant increase of 16.9% y/y in 2021 after 21.2% y/y in 2020. Against this background, the share of investments by small enterprises in the total volume amounted to approximately half.

Investments of medium-sized enterprises in 2021 showed growth of 12.7% y/y. However, at the end of eight months of 2022, there was a decrease of 41.5% year-on-year (414 billion tenge), and in the overall structure their weight was 5%.

The increased share of investment by small enterprises partly reflects a more “modest” increase in investment by large enterprises after a noticeable reduction of 17% in 2021 and 24.9% in 2020. Thus, the investment activity of small businesses is currently significantly stimulating the expansion of its volumes activities, while simultaneously increasing the contribution to the overall growth of the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In 2022, pre-tax profits of small businesses increased to 4.8 trillion. tenge (+12.1% y/y) compared to 2021. The main increase in profit was noted in the trade sector with 1.5 trillion. tenge up to 1.9 trillion. tenge, which was affected

by an increase in trade turnover in 2022 by 6.2% y/y. In addition, small businesses participate in the wholesale trade of oil and petroleum products and have been beneficiaries of the increase in the cost of hydrocarbons to over \$100 per barrel (+64% y/y). In addition to trade, profits increased significantly in industry and in the financial sector of the republic.

For 2021, the profit of small enterprises before tax amounted to 9.8 trillion. tenge More than half of all profits last year came from three main sectors: trade (3.7 trillion tenge), construction (1.1 trillion tenge) and mining (1.1 trillion tenge).

Note that retail trade turnover in 2021 increased by 6.5% y/y, while at the peak of the crisis its decline in 2020 reached 45% y/y. The mining industry experienced a recovery amid a significant increase in commodity prices on world markets. In general, in most sectors of the economy the situation has improved significantly compared to 2020, which in turn had a positive impact on the financial performance of SMEs.

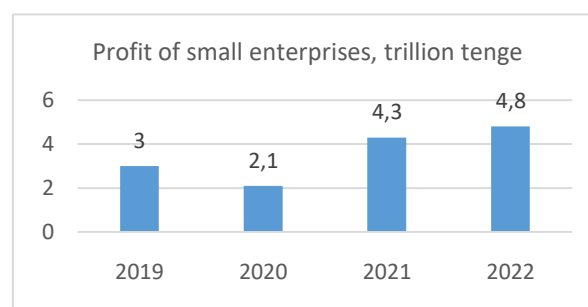


Figure 3. Profit of small businesses

Small enterprises form 70% of SMEs' output of products and services. By SME, almost 70% (2021) of total output comes from small enterprises, followed by medium-sized enterprises with a share of 18%. Peasant and farm enterprises provide 8%, while individual entrepreneurs account for only 5% of the total output.

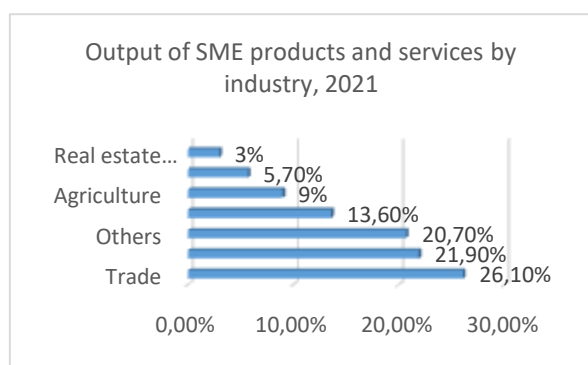


Figure 4. Output of SME products and services by industry, 2021, %

Approximately 70% of SMEs' output and services in 2021 came from the services sector and about 30% from the industrial manufacturing sector. The largest area of activity for SMEs is trade, which accounts for 26% of the output of the entire sector. At the same time, in 2019 it accounted for more than 26% of output, and the decrease in the indicator reflects the impact of quarantine restrictions, which led to a reduction in business activity in this area. On the contrary, the share of construction in output decreased to almost 13.6% against 16% in pre-crisis 2019. In turn, the share of industry did not change significantly and amounted to about 22%. Agriculture is also a significant area of activity for SMEs, with a share of 9% in the total output structure.

The number of people employed in SMEs continues to grow. Given the high entrepreneurial activity and the high demand for labor-intensive services in large cities, employment in SMEs is most widespread in megacities. At the same time, in the cities of Astana and Almaty, the share of employees in SMEs is dominant - about 70% of the workforce. In turn, the lowest share of the population employed in the SME sector is observed in the southern regions of the country, where its share is below 30% of the total labor force. Thus, high effective demand and market capacity in large cities of the republic create broader prospects for employment and development of small businesses.

Government support has improved the condition of the SME sector. State business

support measures continued to expand in 2021. Among the new business support measures that were introduced last year are a reduction in the burden on the payroll fund for SMEs; exemption from corporate income tax on profits if they are reinvested in production development; simplified registration of individual entrepreneurs through a free mobile application; introduction of a retail tax regime for the public catering sector in SMEs and reduction of the overall regulatory burden.

Thus, state support for business, as well as available credit resources, helped small and medium-sized businesses "survive" the crisis of 2020 and resume growth last year. In 2021, the amount of support for business in general and SMEs in particular, according to our estimates, amounted to 1.3 trillion. tenge (1.5% of GDP), which corresponds to the 2020 indicator (1.3 trillion tenge). As a result, last year the main performance indicators of small businesses improved against the backdrop of favorable conditions in foreign markets and the normalization of the epidemiological situation in the country.

This year, 1.4 trillion is provided for business support within the framework of the National Entrepreneurship Development Project. tenge at the expense of budgetary and extra-budgetary funds. This will help mitigate the negative impact of the January events, as well as partially adapt business to significant changes in foreign economic relations, exchange rate volatility and interest rates.

In April of this year, the government approved the Concept for the Development of SMEs until 2030. According to the plans of government agencies, the implementation of the Concept will contribute to the growth of the share of SMEs in GDP to 40% by 2030 from the current values of 33%. At the same time, the share of medium-sized businesses may increase to 20% of GDP from the current 6%, which should be facilitated by the transformation of small businesses into medium-sized ones. The number of people employed in SMEs will increase to 5 million people from 3.6 million currently. At the same time, the share of the non-observed

(shadow) economy is planned to be reduced from 20% to 12%”[3].

The dynamics of SME development in Kazakhstan in 2015-2022 shows positive results. The share of small and medium-sized businesses in the gross domestic product increased by 7,9 percent and reached 34,7 percent. Production volume almost doubled and reached 29,7 trillion tenge in nominal terms.

The total number of operating small and medium-sized businesses increased by 15,2% to 1,4 million. We reached the topic. The total number of people employed in the SME sector increased by 10,6% and reached 3,5 million people. In addition, the country's new development model requires continued qualitative changes to ensure the stability of the country's long-term economic growth.

Small and medium-sized businesses will produce 20,9% of the total regional product by increasing the share of small businesses in GDP to 16,3% in 2022, and medium-sized businesses to 4,7%. In the distribution of regions, the region ranks 12th (Table 2).

Table 2
Analysis of the dynamics of small and medium-sized businesses in the region

Indicators	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of operating SMEs, units.	53852	58692	63262	69961
Index of physical volume (IFV), %	84,8	109,0	107,8	110,6
Number of employees in SMEs, person	117418	120131	119540	127419
Index of physical volume (IFV), %	92,6	102,3	99,5	106,6
SME production, billion tenge	381,6	431,1	479,5	520,4
Index of physical volume (IFV), %	99,6	105,2	106,1	103,1

Note - according to the statistics department of Zhambyl region.

During the period from 2020 to 2022, the number of registered legal entities increased by 10,2% or 7868 units, including the number of legal entities increased by 11,2%, individual entrepreneurs - by 8,9%, peasant (farm) farms - by 13,8%. In 2022, the number of active SMEs amounted to 69961 units, which is 10.6% more than the level of 2021 (63262 units) and 19.2% more than the level of 2020 (58692 units).

The share of active SMEs in the total number of registered SMEs was 76,3% in 2020, 79,1% in 2021 and 82,6% in 2022. The number of people engaged in business in 2022 is 126,7 thousand people, in 2021 – 119.5 thousand people, in 2020 – 120,1 thousand people. SME production over three years increased by 18,7% and amounted to 511,8 billion tenge, 479,5 billion tenge and 431,1 billion tenge respectively.

As of January 1, 2023, the number of SMEs operating in the Zhambyl region amounted to 70 thousand units or 110.5% compared to the corresponding period in 2022. In the structure of SMEs, private entrepreneurs make up 64,7%, farms – 25,9%, small business legal entities – 9,3% and medium-sized legal entities – 0,1%. The following table analyzes the main indicators of SME development in Zhambyl region.

Table 3
Analysis of the main indicators of SME development in Zhambyl region

Indicator	2019	2020	2021	2022	Growth rate, %
Number of operating SMEs, units.	53852	58692	63262	69961	129,9
The number of people employed in SMEs, thousand person	117,4	120,13	119,54	127,42	108,5
Share of SME employees in the total number of employees, %	24,9	23,4	23,1	25,3	101,6
Total production	381636	431073	479542	520445	136,4

output, million tenge					
Share of SME income in the total income of an economic entity, %	33,4	34,2	34,6	36,8	110,2
Comparative performance of SMEs, %	44,9	45,1	45,7	46,4	103,3
Note - according to the statistics department of Zhambyl region					

According to the table, the number of active SMEs in 2022 increased by 29.9% compared to 2019. In 2022, the number of people employed in the SME sector amounted to 127.42 thousand people, which is a constant increase compared to 2019. The figure for 2022 increased by 8.5% compared to 2019. In 2022, the share of SME workers in the total number of employees increased by 1.6% compared to 2019 and amounted to 25.3%.

The volume of production of small and medium-sized businesses is 1.8% of the total industrial production (Table 4).

Table 4

Analysis of production of existing SMEs in the region (million tenge)

№	Types of business	Years				Deviation	Rates of growth, %	
		2019	2020	2021	2022		2022/2019	2022/2021
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Total, including:	38 16 36	43 10 73	47 95 42	52 04 45	138 809	108 ,5	136 ,4
2	Small business enterprises	18 15 66	19 88 57	20 67 92	22 72 03	456 37	109 ,9	125 ,1
3	Medium business enterprises	66 58 8	77 07 8	98 40 8	84 02 1	174 33	85, 4	126 ,2
4	Private entrepreneurs	37 89 5	47 15 2	50 65 3	51 70 6	138 11	102 ,1	136 ,4
5	Peasant (farm) farms	95 58 7	10 79 86	12 36 89	15 75 15	619 28	127 ,3	164 ,8
Note - according to the statistics department of Zhambyl region								

According to available data, there is an

increasing trend across all activities. That is, in 2022 it increased by approximately 36,4% compared to 2019 and by 8,5% compared to 2021. In 2022, compared to 2019, production volume, especially agricultural products, increased by 64,8%. The output of private enterprises increased to approximately 36.4%. After all, all people who have enough money are engaged in private business as a source of additional income. The output of SMEs increased by about 25% and 26% in 2022 compared to 2019, but the output of medium enterprises decreased by about 15% compared to 2021.

Based on the data in the following table, we will analyze the number of SMEs in Zhambyl region by type of economic activity in 2019-2022.

Table 5

Analysis of the number of active SMEs in the region

Types of business	Years				Deviation + / -	Rates of growth, %
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Total, including:	538 52	586 92	632 62	699 61	1610 9	129,9
Small business enterprises	489 5	523 1	591 6	652 0	1625	133,2
Medium business enterprises	46	51	54	47	1	102,2
Private entrepreneurs	341 52	372 46	406 77	452 90	1113 8	132,6
Peasant (farm) farms	147 59	160 64	166 15	181 04	3345	122,7
Note - according to the statistics department of Zhambyl region						

The table shows that from 2019 to 2022, the number of SMEs by type of economic activity is growing year by year. However, the number of private enterprises has increased significantly over the years to approximately 32.6%. Over the past 4 years, the annual growth of small and medium-sized enterprises operating in the region has been observed at 4-13% [4].

Discussion of scientific results. "In the Republic of Kazakhstan, there is a fairly extensive structure for supporting entrepreneurship, which includes state organizations and organizations created at the initiative of the state; non-

governmental organizations; commercial organizations. They provide both regulatory and financial, information, analytical and advisory support, although they are not a fully coordinated system.

Today, Kazakhstan provides about 100 government support measures intended for business development. This is financial support through lending, leasing, grants, insurance, guarantees, compensation and much more through such subsidiaries of the Baiterek holding as KazAgroFinance, Development Bank of Kazakhstan, DBK-Leasing, KazakhExport and others.

Thus, at the present stage, the system of state support for small businesses in the Republic of Kazakhstan includes a number of institutions that provide comprehensive support to this sector of the economy. However, according to analysts, it is necessary to transform government support measures with a priority of stimulating efficient and competitive small and medium-sized enterprises that have high growth potential. This is in line with the Development Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2050.

On behalf of the President, in 2022, the Concept for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030 was approved.

The main final results of the implementation of the Concept should be indicators: by 2030, the share of SMEs in GDP should reach 40%, the share of medium-sized companies in GDP - 20%.

Financial support for entrepreneurship within the framework of the National Project provides for:

- subsidizing - reducing the interest rate on loans for business development issued by banks;
- guarantee – provision of a partial guarantee as collateral for bank loans;
- preferential microcredit through second-tier banks;
- bringing the missing infrastructure to production facilities;
- provision of government grants for the implementation of new business ideas.

In order to implement the objectives and

indicators of the National Project, new principles, approaches, procedures and mechanisms for providing development institutions with state support measures have been developed, with an emphasis on small and medium-sized businesses. For small and medium-sized businesses in priority sectors of the economy, it is planned to provide the missing infrastructure in the form of construction (reconstruction) of utility networks.

Thus, the key directions of the Law are: reducing state participation in entrepreneurship, ensuring equal access of business entities to measures of state support and procurement by government bodies, reducing the level of market concentration in product markets, developing small and medium-sized businesses, reducing administrative and economic barriers to entry into goods markets, as well as price regulation instruments.

The main strategic indicator is to increase the share of medium-sized businesses in the economy of Kazakhstan by the end of 2026 to 16%. This indicator will be achieved by ensuring non-discriminatory access of business entities to key factors of production, government support measures, and reducing regulatory barriers to the development of competition.

Main stories:

1. Improving the principles of interaction between business entities and the state.
2. Definition of new goals and objectives of state regulation of entrepreneurship.
3. Determination of the conditions for the formation of regulatory instruments (main conditions: protection of the health of citizens, the environment, defense and security of the state).
4. Introduction of the “1 in 2 out” principle (cancellation of two existing requirements while introducing one new one).
5. Introduction of the Register of mandatory requirements in the field of entrepreneurship.
6. Improving the state control system.
7. Digitalization of reporting by business entities (providing reporting only directly provided for by the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

In general, the implementation of new

approaches to regulating business activities will radically reduce the burden on business and give a powerful impetus to the development of business activity in the new economic reality”[5].

Conclusion. Based on the results of the study, we can conclude that the measures taken to support the small business sector are currently not effective enough. And the reason for this is not only the lack of uniform methods of supporting small businesses, but also a lack of understanding of its role in the economic component of each subject and the state as a whole. All this, in turn,

negatively affects the effectiveness of the developed measures to support small businesses and, although it helps to increase the number of small businesses, it does not contribute to improving the quality.

It is clear that the effectiveness of the measures being implemented will increase if measures are taken to support small and medium-sized businesses, taking into account the above tasks.

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Material received on 20.12.23

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АЙМАҚ ЭКОНОМИКАСЫНЫҢ ДАМУЫНДАҒЫ ШАҒЫН ЖӘНЕ ОРТА БИЗНЕСТІҢ РӨЛІ

Аңдатпа. Қазақстан Республикасы экономикасының дамуындағы кәсіпкерліктің маңызын зерттей отырып, ғалымдар көп жағдайда олардың бәсекеге қабілеттілігін, инновациялық белсенділігін және қоғамдағы әлеуметтік маңызын арттыруды дұрыс деп санайды. Көптеген қазіргі заманғы жетекші елдердің тұрақты дамуы экономиканың осы секторымен тікелей байланысты, олардың саны кәсіпорындардың жалпы санының 70-99%, жалпы ішкі өнімнің 65-75% құрайды. Қазіргі уақытта шағын және орта бизнесті дамыту мәселесі белсенді талқылануда, өйткені олар елдің әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму жүйесінің іргелі және қажетті элементі болып табылады. Мақалада автор Қазақстан Республикасы мен шет елдердегі статистикалық деректерге, әдеби деректерге сүйене отырып, шағын және орта бизнесті одан әрі дамытудың бірқатар маңызды міндеттерін атап көрсетті.

Тірек сөздер: шағын бизнес, орта бизнес, шағын және орта бизнес кәсіпкерлік субъектілері, шағын және орта бизнес, аймақ, аймақтық экономика, шаруашылық жүргізуші субъектілер, әлеуметтік-экономикалық даму, нарық, инвестиция.

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РОЛЬ МАЛОГО И СРЕДНЕГО БИЗНЕСА В РАЗВИТИИ ЭКОНОМИКИ РЕГИОНА

Аннотация. Исследуя значение предпринимательства в развитии экономики Республики Казахстан, ученые в большинстве случаев считают правильным повышение своей конкурентоспособности, инновационной активности и социальной значимости в обществе. Стабильное развитие многих современных ведущих стран напрямую связано с этим сектором экономики, их количество составляет 70-99% от общего числа предприятий, 65-75% валового внутреннего продукта. В настоящее время активно обсуждается развитие малого и среднего бизнеса, поскольку они являются основополагающим и необходимым элементом системы социально-экономического развития страны. В статье автор на основе статистических данных Республики Казахстан и зарубежных стран, а также литературных источников обозначил ряд важных задач по дальнейшему развитию малого и среднего бизнеса.

Ключевые слова: малый бизнес, средний бизнес, субъекты малого и среднего предпринимательства, малый и средний бизнес, регион, региональная экономика, субъекты хозяйствования, социально-экономическое развитие, рынок, инвестиция.

Cite the article:

Altayeva, G.S. The current state and prospects for the development of small business in Kazakhstan [Text] / G.S. Altayeva // Bulletin of Dulary University. – 2024. – No.2. – P. 202-211 <https://doi.org/10.55956/ZEOA5144>